

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 243, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 243, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 243, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6F372
RGB	198, 243, 114
RGB Percent	78%, 95%, 45%
CMY	0.2235, 0.0471, 0.5529
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.53, 0.05
HSL	81°, 84%, 70%
HSV	81°, 53%, 95%
XYZ	58.3766, 77.3219, 27.7674
YIQ	214.8390, 14.5890, -49.6590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

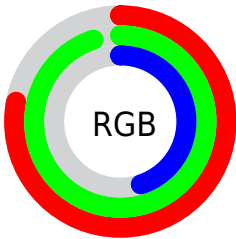
Format	Color
RYB	114, 243, 159
Decimal	13038450
CIELab	90.47, -33.91, 56.74
CIELCh	90, 66.097, 120.862
Yxy	77.3219, 0.3571, 0.4730
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291228530 (0xFFC6F372)
YUV	214.8390, -49.7136, -14.7678
Hunter-Lab	87.9328, -35.3805, 42.8304

Details

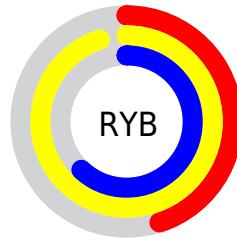
The RGB color **198, 243, 114** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF66**. A complement of this color would be **159, 114, 243**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 169**, and **141, 187, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 243, 90**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 243, 138**.

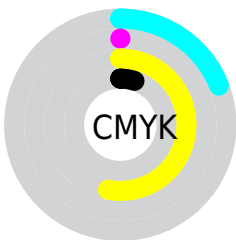
Distribution



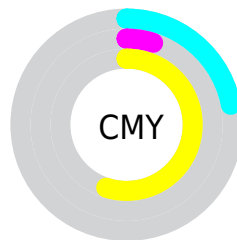
- Red (78%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 243, 114 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 198, 243, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 243, 114

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 169


 255, 255, 197

 255, 255, 226


 198, 243, 114

 169, 214, 87

 141, 187, 60

 114, 160, 31

 87, 133, 0

 60, 108, 0

 32, 83, 0

 0, 60, 0

 0, 38, 0

 0, 3, 0

■ 198, 243, 114

■ 198, 243, 114

■ 190, 243, 90

■ 206, 243, 138

■ 181, 243, 65

■ 215, 243, 163

■ 173, 243, 41

■ 223, 243, 187

■ 164, 243, 17

■ 232, 243, 211

■ 158, 243, 0

■ 240, 243, 235

■ 249, 243, 255

■ 255, 243, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



255, 225, 96



198, 243, 114



114, 254, 163

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



198, 243, 114



0, 250, 255



255, 173, 228

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



198, 243, 114



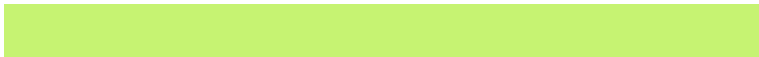
159, 114, 243

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 186, 255



198, 243, 114



109, 234, 255

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



198, 243, 114



0, 255, 255



234, 210, 255



255, 180, 166

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



198, 243, 114



0, 255, 206



234, 210, 255



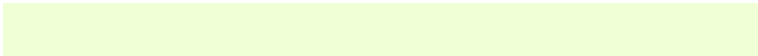
255, 175, 250

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



198, 243, 114



241, 255, 214



243, 157, 114



119, 128, 103



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



198, 243, 114



198, 255, 92



135, 243, 114



118, 122, 110



121, 186, 0



38, 59, 0

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



159, 114, 243



149, 92, 255



222, 114, 243



114, 110, 122



65, 0, 186



20, 0, 59

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 243, 114 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

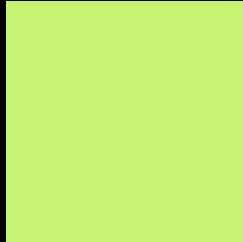
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 243, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 198, 243, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 243, 114.

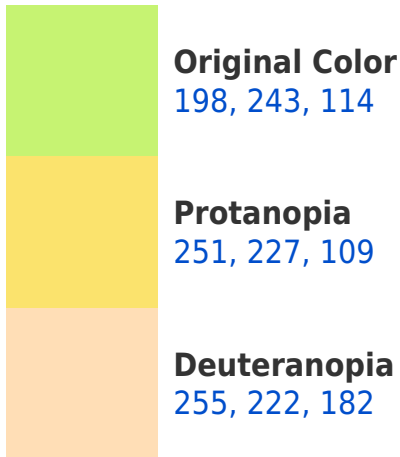


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 243, 114.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

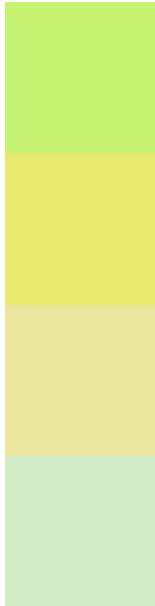
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
215, 229, 247

Trichromacy



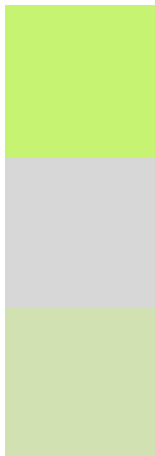
Original Color
198, 243, 114

Protanomaly
232, 233, 111

Deuteranomaly
234, 230, 157

Tritanomaly
209, 234, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
198, 243, 114

Achromatopsia
215, 215, 215

Achromatomaly
209, 225, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 243, 114 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(198, 243, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 243, 114)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(198, 243, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 243, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 243, 114 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(198, 243, 114) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 243, 114) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 243, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 243, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 243, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 243,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 243, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 243, 114) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
243, 114) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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